The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,440.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage.....	„ 72 0
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First insertion.....	Rs 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Rates—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scorr, will be despatched on the 18th January 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay.....	18	Leave Galle	29
„ Ratnaguherry	19	„ Negapatam	28
„ Vingorla	20	„ Madras	31
„ Carwar	20		February
„ Mangalore	21	„ Coconada	2
„ Cannanore	22	„ Visagapatam	3
„ Calicut	22	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Cochin	23	„ Chittagong	5
„ Tuticorin	24	Arrive Calcutta	6
„ Colombo	25		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract, with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander Turner, will be despatched on the 17th January 1870 at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE new iron steamer DANUBE, 500 tons net register, Charles Mann, Commander, will sail as above.

The draft of this Vessel, when fully laden, is less than 15 feet, and she has already made the passage through the Canal without grounding. Should it be necessary to break bulk, in passing through the Canal on this voyage, a reduction will be made in the rate of Freight. For Freight or Charter apply to

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PILOT, R. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjuwell,		Malwan,
Ratnaghery,		Vingoria,
Geytapoor,		Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, Dio, Veraval, Porebander, and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 14th January 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.

Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnaghery	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingoria	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnaghery	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 10th January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertakes to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through Rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 53	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLEL, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz., 73 Squares, 12 Posts, and 743 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Maulmein, by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is at hand, and that some of the logs have already been discharged and are now laying alongside the ship. Pulling boats being sent off immediately the whole of the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34, } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £20, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CONSIGNEES of the Ship KNIGHTBRIDGE, Jamieson, Master, are requested to communicate with CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

Agents to Lloyds.

NOTICE.—The INTERES ' and RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. WILLIAM KINLOCH, CEASED in our Firm from the 31st AUGUST 1869, and the business will henceforth be carried on under the name and firm of JAMES W. ALLAN and COMPANY.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 31st December 1869.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce WILL BE HELD THIS DAY (17th instant), at 1 noon, at the Office of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 17th January 1870.

A PUCKA GOOD INVESTMENT.—SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at FALKLAND ROAD.—If not privately sold, Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION in twenty-eight different lots, commencing from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, and each successive days, at 3 P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Forse freehold LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or large range of buildings, yielding good income, and suitable for erecting bassar, manufactory, or other useful buildings; the same is situated in a very good locality, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 535 and 546, containing by admeasurement 8,857 square yards or thereabouts, the rents of which is very trifling, viz., about Rs. 2-8 per annum, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by public passage, on or towards the west by Falkland Road, on or towards the north by the property of Bankhine Cook Patell, on or towards the south partly by the property of Rustomjee Cuppawalla and partly by the property of Nakhoda Rogay.

Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. recommends the above to the notice of Estate Holders, the offers for the whole of which will be received at their office, at No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 13th January 1870. HEERALALL & Co.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders.

Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c., &c.	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, cracker, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	104
The "LADIES' PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges, Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting case, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, arm tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	80
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper of the size, inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

	Rs.
LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches :—	
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	20
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ... ... Cash price	22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning it has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, with gilt double-action lock	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plate, gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco, with lock	10

"AS EASY AS A B C—AS SIMPLE AS 1 2 3."

THE A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.

	Rs.
No. 2. 13 inches by 8 inches, and 6½ inches deep, Japanned Tin, with Lock	24
No. 3. 10 inches by 7½ inches, and 6½ inches deep, in cloth	8

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.,

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

	Rs.
First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs. Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.	
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grain'd Leather ... ... each from	5
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen ... ... each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted ...	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia with silk, finished in the best Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	18
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts ...	12
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	14
	18

DESKS, WRITING SETS, and WORK BOXES.

An elegant assortment in Walnut-wood, Rose-wood, and Coromandel-wood, plain or inlaid, or richly ornamented with Metal Mounts in new and elegant styles.

	Rs.
Walnut-wood WRITING DESKS, brass bound, lined with Leather ... ... 11 and 16	
Walnut Wood ditto, round top, inlaid, 12 and 14 inch ... 20 and 28	
REGENCY DESKS, Walnut, inland with Tulip-wood ... 18 and 22	

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED

ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS,

EN SUITE,

Suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per set.

	Rs.
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Walnut-wood, Round top, inlaid with fancy-wood, fitted and lined with Silk ...10, 15 and 20	
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Flat Top, beautifully inlaid ... 22 and 26	
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Coromandel-wood, gilt "ROPE" pattern, with Wedgwood Ware Medallion centre	30
BOOKSLIDES, in solid Walnut, Satin-wood, Amboyna-wood, plain or carved, single or double Slides, each from. 5 to	10

PLAYING CARDS, CHESS & DRAUGHT BOARDS, &c.

	Per Pack. Rs. as.	Per Dozen Packs. Rs. as.
Good serviceable PLAYING CARDS	1 0	10 0
Superior PLAYING CARDS	1 8	15 0
Extra Fine PLAYING CARDS	2 0	20 0
Very Highly Finished PLAYING CARDS...	2 8	25 0

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE.

Two Players—Two Packs of cards, two enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete. 4 0

Three Players—Three Packs of coloured Highlander Cards, three enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete. 6 0

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS.

WINES.

SHERRIES.

Selected and Shipped expressly by J. & C. White & Co.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, a light dry wine, excellent for general family or table use. ...Quarts	22 8	25 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s well known White Seal ... ...Quarts	30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a delicately nutty flavoured and very dry wine, in high esteem among connoisseurs (sometimes known as the "convent" Wine) ... ...Quarts	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; the ne plus ultra of Sherries, this wine may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness, and aroma	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

GRAHAM & Co.'s SOUND PORT, ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
Do. do. ... ...Pints	13 8	15 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE OLD PORT, with good body and flavour ... ...Quarts	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ... ...Pints	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, a first class full-bodied Wine, with fine bouquet and flavour (most suitable for invalids)...Quarts	34 0	38 0
Do. do. ... ...Pints	19 0	21 0

MADEIRA.

FINEST OLD MADEIRA, selected especially by Cossart, Gordon & Co., Madeira, recommended to convalescents ... ...Quarts	38 0	42 0

SPARKLING WINES.

CHAMPAGNE—F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India," their finest brand, in original cases as landed, Quarts	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ...Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do. ... ...Pints	22 0	24 0
CHAMPAGNE—JULES (the original) MUMM'S finest dry in quality, as landed, ...Quarts	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed, Quarts	40 0	44 0
Do. do. ... ...Pints	22 0	24 0
CHAMPAGNE—PERRIER JOUET'S finest "Pale extra dry creaming:" Unequalled by any other brand imported, this wine has become a complete favourite of Indian, as it has long been of London Society, in original cases as landed, ...Quarts	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ...Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do. ... ...Pints	22 0	24 0
HOCK—FINEST SPARKLING, possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine in original cases as landed, Quarts	38 0	42 0
Ditto, examined and re-packed ...Qts.	40 0	44 0
Ditto Ditto. ... ...Pts.	22 0	24 0
MOSELLE—Finest Sparkling; a splendid Wine, in original cases as landed ... ...Qts.	34 0	38 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed	36 0	40 0
Ditto Ditto ... ...Pts.	20 0	22 0
F. GIESLER & Co's Finest Sparkling, in original cases as landed ... ...Qts.	34 0	38 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed	36 0	40 0
Ditto Ditto ... ...Pts.	20 0	22 0

Constituents will oblige by stating on their orders whether they require "ORIGINAL" or "RE-PACKED" cases of Sparkling Wines.

STILL HOCKS.

RUDESHEIMER, a fine dinner wine. ...Quarts	34 0	38 0
HOCHHEIMER, a superior light wine	24 0	26 8
STILL HOCK, delicate and sound.	23 0	26 0

CLARETS.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1858, a good sound Breakfast Wine ... ...Quarts	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1851, a superior Breakfast, or Cup, Wine ... ...Quarts	14 8	16 0
Ditto Ditto ... ...Pints	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849, a fine Dinner Wine ... ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848, a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour ... ...Quarts	32 0	36 0

BURGUNDIES.

Shipped direct from Bordeaux.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate white wine, suitable for the first course of fish ... ...Quarts	10 0	21 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858, superior, of higher bouquet and fuller body	25 0	28 0
POMARD, vintage 1861, a fine red wine ...Quarts	25 0	28 0

SAUTERNES.

Shipped direct from Bordeaux.

BARSAC, vintage 1861, a light and agreeable delicate wine ... ...Quarts	21 8	24 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861, a sound light wine ... ...Quarts	24 0	27 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858, a very superior wine ... ...Quarts	32 0	36 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NESSMELY, No. 1, an agreeable light Hock, Qts. 22	9	25 0
OFNER ADLERBERGER, a red wine of Burgundy character ... ...Quarts	24 0	27 0
SZEKARDER, a red, sound, light delicate wine, with very fine Claret bouquet ... ...Quarts	19 0	21 0

DENMAN'S GREEK WINES,

All in their pure unfortified state.

COMO; a red wine resembling young full-bodied Port ... ...Quarts	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full dry wine of Chablis character ... ...Quarts	20 8	23 0
HYMET, WHITE; a fine dry wine of Chablis character ... ...Quarts	20 8	23 0
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine of very fine Chablis character ... ...Quarts	27 0	30 0
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character ... ...Quarts	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine full-bodied Hock character ... ...Quarts	20 8	23 0
SAINT ELIE; a fine very dry wine of Amontillado character ... ...Quarts	28 8	32 0
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with fruit flavour ... ...Quarts	28 8	32 0
THERA; a full-bodied white wine, with dry Madeira character ... ...Quarts	36 0	40 0
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious white wine, delicious for dessert ... ...Quarts	44 0	48 0

Note.—Not less than 3 bottles supplied at "Cash" rates.

SPIRITS.

The Company are exclusive Wholesale and Retail Agents in this Presidency for the superior productions of "THE VINEGROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC," which will be found particularly pure, soft, and delicately flavoured.

The Public are requested before purchasing, from other than the Company's Establishments, Brandy purporting to be Treacher and Company's, to see that the LABELS, CORKS, and CAPSULES of the bottles are those bearing the Company's trade-marks, as "Phoenix," and their name, as SPURIOUS LIQUORS have frequently been bottled in waste bottles bearing the Company's labels, and forwarded upon purchasers, through their servants, as the genuine article.—See Police Report in "Times of India" of 17th June 1867.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy) ... ...per doz.	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable specialty for Travellers' use). „	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE... ... ... „	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers' Co.'s label ... ... „	18 0	21 0
BRANDY, EXSHAW'S No. 1 ... ... „	36 0	42 0
„ No. 2 ... ... „	24 0	27 0
„ HENNESSEY'S „	24 0	27 0
„ MARTELL'S „	25 0	28 0
„ MOUNIER'S Vine Leaf ... „	24 0	27 0
„ PINET CASTILLON'S „	27 0	30 0

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S-LONDON OLD TOM... Qts. per doz.	18 0	21 0
SWAINE and BOORD'S „ „	17 0	20 0

HOLLAND'S GIN.

DEKUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large square bottles...	25 8	28 0
Do. do. case of 12 small square bots.	14 0	16 0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. HENRY WHITE & Co., Purveyors by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA, H. White and Co.'s ... ...Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA ... ... „	18 0	20 0

WHISKEYS.

IRISH, KINAHAN'S Celebrated L.L. Qts. per doz	19 0	21 0
SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland.	18 0	20 0

(But less than 3 bottles supplied at cash rates.)

LIQUEURS AND CREMES

Of the finest qualities, and from the first shippers only.

ABSINTHE, DE FURSENTHUM, NEUENBURG ... ...per doz.	23 0	26 0
Do. do. do. ... ... each	2 0	2 8
CHERRY BRANDY, PETER HEERING'S ORIGINAL COPENHAGEN Qts. each	2 6	2 12
Do. do do. ...Pts. „	1 4	1 8
CURACAO, WYNAND FOCKINK'S of AMSTERDAM, White or Red, in stone bottles ... ...Qts. each	3 0	3 8
Do. do. do. ...Pts. „	1 12	2 0
CURACAO, BOORD AND SON'S of LONDON (very fine) ... ...Qts. „	3 8	4 0
CURACAO, WHITE, & Co.'s "CELEBRATED CURACAO SHRUB ... ...Qts. each	2 12	3 0
MARASCHINO, DI FRANCESCO DIROLL DI ZARA (the original) ...Qts. each	4 8	5 0
Do. ...Pts. „	2 12	3 0
MARASCHINO, BOORD AND SON'S (very fine) ... ...Qts. „	3 8	4 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE, a very delicately flavoured Liqueur, Boord and Son's ... ...Qts. each	3 8	4 0
CREME DE NOYEAU (Creme de Martinique) BOORD AND SON'S, very fine Qts. each	3 8	4 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, FORESTIER'S, OF BORDEAUX... ... ... „	2 8	3 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, WYNAND FOCKINK'S ... ...Pts. „	3 0	3 8
Do. do. do. ...Pts. „	1 12	2 0
CREME DE LA ROSE, FORESTIER'S Qts. each	2 8	3 0
CREME DE LA ROSE, WYNAND FOCKINK'S ... ...Pts. „	3 0	3 8
Do. do. do. ...Pts. „	1 12	2 0
CREME DE VANILLE, FORESTIER'S Qts. each	2 8	3 0
CREME DE VANILLE, WYNAND FOCKINK'S ... ...Pts. „	3 0	3 8
Do. do. do. ...Pts. „	1 12	2 0
VERMOUTH DE NOILLY, PRAT & CIE ... ...per doz.	18 0	21 0
Do. do. do. ... ... each	1 12	2 0
CHAMPAGNE PUNCH ...Bottles. each	3 0	3 8
MILK PUNCH, Concentrated Essence of. Pts. each	1 12	2 0
RUM PUNCH, do. do „	1 12	2 0

CORDIALS.

CRABBIE'S Ginger Wine	...Qts. per doz.	17 0	20 0
Do. Ginger Brandy	... ... each	1 12	2 0
Do. Ginger Cordial	... ... „	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATHERAN.—NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN who have not REPLIED to the UNDERSIGNED'S CIRCULAR NOTE, No. 4027, dated 8th ultimo, soliciting their opinion as to the formation of a Municipality at Matheran, are requested to submit their replies at once.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 14th January 1870.

SALE by AUCTION.—On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsomely carved HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

AUCTION SALE of JEWELLERY.—On THUR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm, and some inquiry for Colaba and Mazagon Land shares.

CALCUTTA.—11TH JANUARY, 1870.

Government Securities.—A small amount of 4 per cent sold at Rs. 94-14 and several batches of Rs. 50,000 to 10,000 were bought at Rs. 95-0 or 5 discount. 5½ per cents were placed at Rs. 113-0, and some small lots at Rs. 113-2. 15 years' Debentures were purchased for native orders at Rs. 106-8.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,465 and 1,450.

A transaction in National Bank shares took place at Rs. 134.—*Englishman.*

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Jan. 11.)

A quiet week has succeeded the merry Christmas holidays owing to a most unusual scarcity of produce, higher prices, higher freights, and higher exchange.

Both Silk and Shellac have established an important advance in value worth noting, and Cotton is remarkably scarce, even high prices does not attract supplies to market. In regard to Shellac it is reported from the Sticklac districts that the new crop is seriously short of an average yield, but as yet nothing definite has been ascertained.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON—Has advanced 1/16thd. during the week and closes firm at quotations, viz :—

Bank Bills	1s. 11⅞d to 1s/16d.
1st Class Credits	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2d.
Document Bills	2s. 0d.

FREIGHTS.—To Great Britain are again slightly higher owing to the extreme scarcity of tonnage as well as a revival of business in the trade Coastwise, and, but for the unusually small supplies of country produce available, rates would certainly rise considerably above those ruling. The unfixed tonnage in Port is nil—a most singular circumstance indeed for Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Palliser, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Bengal Lancers, on sick leave, from Sealkote.

Falconnet, Captain, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Mhow.

Phayre, Colonel, Political Superintendent, Sind, on duty, from Jacobabad.

Blakeley, Captain, (The Buff Regiment,) to join, from Dugshaie.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Peake, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Watson, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Hewett, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Native Infantry, to Tanna.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Hewett, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Tanna.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 12.)

Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, in the Fourth Grade, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Edgar, on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr. E. Lethbridge to be a Supernumerary Professor in the Hooghly College.

Mr. W. G. Wilson, M.A., to be a Professor in the Kishnaghur College, and to be in the Fourth Grade of the Bengal Educational Service.

Lord H. Ulick Browne to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Chittagong Division, from the 10th ultimo.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Behar in Patna.

Mr. G. N. Barlow, C.S.I., to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, and to be Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.

Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I., to be Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensing.

The above two appointments will have effect from the 10th December last.

Lieutenant E. W. Samwells, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Sixth Division, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Lieutenant W. Barron, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Second Division, is allowed the usual leave of absence, from the 9th ultimo, for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. C. H. Campbell, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is allowed special leave for six months.

Mr. E. G. Glasier, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, is allowed furlough for a period of one year and nine months.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Jan. 12.)

Furlough to Europe for one year, ten months, and sixteen days, is granted to Mr Fendall Thompson, Judge of Shahjehanpore, with effect from 12th March, 1870, or subsequent date, together with thirty days' preparatory leave.

Mr. John Walter Shower, C.S.I, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Allahabad during the absence of Mr. Ricketts, or until further orders.

Thirty days' subsidiary leave is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bamsey Bryce Lloyd, Commissioner of the Jhansie Division, with effect from the 1st instant, or subsequent date.

Mr. George Henry Muldmay Ricketts, C.B., Civil and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Jhansie Division, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward James Sinkinson, C.S., is posted as an Assistant Collector to the Meerut District.

Mr. Frederic Pollen, C.S., is posted as an Assistant Magistrate and Collector to the Meerut District.

Subsidiary leave for one month, with effect from 1st January, 1870, is granted to Dr. F. Pearson, Superintendent-General of Vaccination, North-Western Provinces, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Calcutta in view to his applying for two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Surgeon William Watson, M.B., Superintendent of Vaccination, Allahabad and Jhansie Divisions, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent-General of Vaccination, North-Western Provinces, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major Francis Pearson, or until further orders.

The usual subsidiary leave of absence is granted to Mr. Richard Henry Clifford, Magistrate and Collector of Gorukpore, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

One month's subsidiary leave of absence, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Henry Fernell, Deputy Commissioner, Jalaun, with effect from the 15th instant, or subsequent date.

Furlough to Europe for twenty-two months, with effect from the 3rd April next, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave under Section 11 of the same, is granted to Mr. Henry Francis Tyrrell, B.A., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Budaun.

Surgeon-Major George Ranken Playfair, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Agra, and Principal of the Medical School at that place, is permitted to resign his appointment at his own request from the 16th ultimo.

The services of Surgeon-Major George Ranken Playfair are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Surgeon Alexander Christison, M.D., Officiating Civil Surgeon and Pri cipal of the Medical School at Agra, is confirmed in those appointments with effect from the 16th ultimo.

Six weeks' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. John Kilkian Carter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Bustee, with effect from the 2nd January, 1870, or subsequent date.

Mr. James Lawson Denniston, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Benares, is transferred in the same capacity to Bustee.

Mr. Frederic Clendon Daukes is posted, as an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to the Mirzapore District.

Mr. William Barry, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Banda, is appointed a Member of the Educational Committee of that District.

One year's leave to Europe, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. Francis Macnaghten, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Ailygurh.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolm & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s.	Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d.	
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 sinnas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Busheer (s)	Hutcheson	Bussorah, Dec. 31.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, Panjim, Jan. 13.
	Hydree	Nacoda	Calcutta, Dec. 15.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Mandvee, Jan. 12.
	Stirling (s)	Black	Leith via Suez Canal.
16	Behar (s)	Hall	Suez, Jan. 2.
	Emeu (s)	Babot	Hongkong, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Bengal (s)	Hector	China.
	Nagpore	Trevellick	Rangoon.
	Louisa	Leverton	Moulmein.
	Sumatra (s)	White	Aden and Suez.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Winslow, Taillade, to Rangoon.

Ship City of Madras, Murray, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Cutch and Mandvee.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 10th, has the following :—

ARRIVALS—Steamers Ethiopian [B], D McCallum, Bombay 21st December ; and Corings, [B], R Henderson, Pooree 9th January.

DEPARTURES—Ships Gilbert Thompson and Amedee.

Passengers per Steamer Ethiopian—Mr and Mrs Stevenson, Mr M Mowat, Mr Sykes, Mr Zerfilder, Mr Watson, Mrs Goabay and child, Colonel Innis, Mr C Innis, Mr Kirkwood, Master Kirkwood Mr H A Welsh, Mr A Dawson, and Mrs O'Reilly.

Per steamer Corings—Maharajah of Bhurtpoor and 25 followers.

The Telegraph of January 11th, has the following :—

Particulars of vessels previously announced—Ships Lincoln, [B], O Wilks, Dundee 9th September ; and Buckinghamshire, [B], T Pain, London 20th September.

DEPARTURES—Ships Onward and Pendragon.

Passengers per Ship Buckinghamshire—Mr Philips and Doctor Metri.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE—January 11th, Antelope, ——, Colombo.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR. DAVE CARSON.

SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.

WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY, 19TH & 21ST JAN.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT!

EXTRAORDINARY AMUSEMENT.

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, PNEUMATICS, OPTICS, and MECHANICS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

(The Eminent Electrician and Electro-Biologist, who has had the honour of appearing before large audiences in all parts of the world) will give two Entertainments in Bombay, comprising a series of

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS,

Treated in a popular manner, so as to excite both Wonder and Laughter.

At the close of the first part of the evening's amusement there will be an intermission of fifteen minutes during the removal of apparatus.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH

STARTLING AND LAUGHABLE EXPERIMENTS IN

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,

So favourably received on the occasion of Professor BUSHELL'S former visit to Bombay.

The singular characteristic features of Professor BUSHELL'S unsurpassed power will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves. The great practical experience he has had during his four round the world enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA.

His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause ; for they not only

PUZZLE AND BEWILDER

Ordinary audiences, but strike Philosophers with

ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

GRAND MINSTREL AND BURLESQUE NIGHT.

TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1870.

FIRST TIME THIS SEASON OF

DAVE CARSON

AS THE

BENGALEE BABOO.

FIRST TIME OF THE GORGEOUS BURLESQUE OF

CINDERELLA,

IN WHICH THE WHOLE OF THE

DRAMATIC COMPANY

WILL APPEAR.

MONS. SEMELADIS & MRS. DAVE CARSON

IN

CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM EMINENT COMPOSERS.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

IN AN ORIGINAL

ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed the next ASSEMBLY will take place on THURSDAY, the 20th January, at the house on Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. Figott, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

H. J. STOCK, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 14th January 1870.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF WESTERN INDIA, UNDER SCOTLAND.—NOTICE.—The MEETING of the PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, summoned for the 22nd instant, is POSTPONED until the 24TH INSTANT.

By order,
SAMUEL A. GLIDDEN,
Provincial Grand Secretary.

18th January 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JEEJEEBHOY—January 12th, at Hornby Row, the wife of Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., of twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

LYNN—WILCOX—January 10th, at Baroda, at Saint Mary's Church, by the Rev. A. S. Owslow, Captain Edwin Lynn, Commanding H. H. the Gaekwar's Horse Artillery, second son of Thomas Lynn, D.A.C., to Miss Harriet M. Wilcox, third daughter of H. G. Wilcox, of Bombay.

DEATH.

PATERSON—January 11th, at Goolburga, the infant daughter of R. S. Paterson, Esq., C.E.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

BELILIOUS—JUDAH—January 9th, at Howrah, by Rev. Mr. A. Y. Gubboy, Mr. Aaron E. Belilious, of Hongkong, to Mrs. Sarah Judah, the relict of late N. E. Judah, daughter of the late Mr. D. A. Gubboy.

MADRAS.

BIRTH

PHELPS—The wife of Lieutenant A. D. Phelps, 41st Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUDSON—HUDSON—January 5th, at St. George's Church, Chuddeghat, Mr. E. Hudson, Assistant Engineer Nizam's D. P. W., to Miss H. J. J Hudson, daughter of Pensioned Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. Hudson.

DEATHS.

HENDERSON—January 2nd, at Rangoon, the infant son of James Henderson, Esq.

VANDRIEL—January 9th, at Perambore, George Vandriel, in his 63rd year.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

RATCLIFE—January 8th, at Dinapore, of Bronchitis, Frederick Chamier, the youngest and most dearly beloved child of Major T. H. Ratcliff, Rifle Brigade, aged 6 years and 4 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1870.

WHEN His Excellency returns he will not probably feel that he is any the more a Governor for having visited Calcutta ; perhaps he will feel that he is less. What a mockery it is, a Governor who is not allowed to govern, not allowed to do anything except distribute patronage, write minutes, and maintain discipline. Yes, he may rebel, as Sir Bartle Frere did, and rebel often with impunity by an adroit system of endless references. But what a wretched makeshift of a method that is. Why send out a gentleman of ability from England simply to act as an intelligent and sympathetic funnel ?—if we may be permitted to use the phrase. Why pay for a "superior article," dub it Governor, and then not allow any discretion, any originality, any play of mental force, in the work of government ? The proper title would be His Excellency the Piece of Costly Ornamental Machinery, warranted to go by Rule ; or His Excellency the Registrar. Probably such folly has not been seen since half Europe put a military genius at the head of its armies and then sent Dutch Deputies to control and thwart him

Some years ago a gentleman occupying a high position in the Financial Department published a pamphlet, entitled, "India as it should be." The proper title would have been "India as it shouldn't be," yet there are many excellent things in its pages ; and we present the reader with this one :—

"The powers of the local Governments have of late years been greatly abridged. Formerly they did much as they liked, but little by little the reins held by the Viceroy have been tightened, and now they have barely more than a semblance of power. For instance, formerly they regulated their own expenditure, but now a certain sum is annually allotted to each Government in the budget by the Governor-General, and beyond this amount the local Governments cannot spend a shilling without the permission of the Viceroy. They can no longer, as formerly, make new appointments even of the most trifling kind, the addition of an office sweeper to a fixed establishment on a salary of a few shillings a month, positively requiring to be sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and even the very changes in fixed establishments, though involving no additional outlay, having to be reported to the Calcutta authorities. They cannot put their own interpretation as they used to do on the leave rules, but are obliged to refer in every instance of doubt to the Government of India, and abide by its decision, their orders if passed before such reference and sanction being liable to be referred by their own financial officers to Calcutta for confirmation. In a word, the local Governments are, to all intents and purposes, shams, relieved of the responsibilities and powers which in years gone by made them respectable, they exercise functions which could be performed perfectly by the ordinary executive officers under them, and stand forth notable illustrations of the peculiar character of our nation, which ever clings to old forms and institutions, however useless, merely because time has conferred upon them its sanction."

We do not quote this because it is novel, but because it is well put, and written by one having *cognisance de cause*. Naturally the writer, with his views, proposed to abolish Governors altogether, transfer Members of Council to the Council of the Viceroy, and by other modes establish a severe but honest, in the place of the present dishonest, yet not less real system of centralization. We, on the other hand, would prefer to see centralization in the present sense abolished, and power restored to the local governments. Our pamphleteer was moved by the advent of perpetual deficits, and he wrote in '66, and wrote with great insight into the sham budgets. He wants to save money, but surely the way to save it is not by centralization. Folks seem to think that good government from a centre becomes easy, nay certain, as soon as transit from point to point becomes certain and easy in a brief time. But rapidity of locomotion cannot much affect the question nor make up for the advantages of residence. It might as well be said that casual or annual inspections are equal to the "master's eye." You cannot create good regiments, healthy hospitals, business-like management by inspections—you can only find out what may have gone wrong, and shut the door when the steed has been stolen. India is not a parish or an union of parishes ; it is not even a little kingdom, like France or Great Britain composed of departments and counties, inhabited by like races, speaking one language, nursed in similar customs, and trained under similar laws. It is an empire of kingdoms ; it is a mosaic of races and castes ; it has most dissimilar laws and customs ; it is full of strange speech. The American Union alone can approximate towards it in variety of climate even. When he wants the fact for a military use, our pampleteer dwells with emphasis on the variety and antagonism of its races ; but he forgets that, and many other facts, when he is building up an iron system of centralization. Already the Government of India has grown to be too impersonal ; our author would intensify the impersonality and make the real rulers less visible and tangible to the ruled than they are now. He would make the Supreme Government an Olympus without the deities. His agents would be fallible men. No centralised government can play Providence in India without bringing the land to ruin.

At the same time if the high authorities will persist in upholding and extending the centralized system, in treating the empire of India as if it were a mere union of parishes ; and if the kingdoms into which it is parcelled out are to be regarded as parishes, by all means put down the beadle and transfer the ex-officio guardians to the head-quarters of the Union. Ruin will only arrive the faster, that will be all. One thing or the other, let it be. Either give the so-called *local* Governments more power, or make the appearance correspond with the fact—abolish the shams. The wise course would be to increase the power of the great subordinate Governments, and make it worth the while in other than a pecuniary sense for able English gentlemen to preside over them, and do their utmost to fulfil, in worthy fashion, the duties they undertake to perform. The utter folly of the present system deserves to be kept ever before the eyes even of those who sustain and suffer from it ; therefore we make no apology for reproducing the following excerpt from our speculative financial philosopher :—

"The Governors of the minor presidencies are obliged to refer all questions of importance for confirmation to Calcutta, the centralization of power at head-quarters is in reality, though not in appearance, already an accomplished fact ; and therefore a system which does away with the necessity which now exists for so much useless delay in consultation and correspondence *must* be beneficial to the public interests. As an illustration, let us take the case of the preparation of the annual budget of any presidency—say Madras. Under the present system all the heads of departments in the presidency are obliged by a certain date to prepare a written statement of the requirements in point of pay, during the forthcoming year, of themselves and their establishments, and to forward the same by another fixed date to the Government. The Governor in Council, after these schedules have been checked in the Secretariate passes them as correct, and forwards them one by one to the chief financial officers in the presidency, the Accountant-General, whose duty is to compile and forward them, made up into a budget to the Government of India. At Calcutta this compilation is carefully examined, all claims which appear objectionable are struck out, and in due course it is returned passed for such smaller sum as may seem advisable, and then becomes the budget proper of the presidency for the year to come. Here then are four distinct examinations of the same documents : first, by the officer claiming the amount ; secondly, by the local Government ; thirdly, by the Accountant-General ; and lastly, by the Supreme Government. It is clear that much time is lost unnecessarily in this process ; for if, as under the proposed system would be the case, the heads of departments forwarded their schedules for examination to the Accountant-General in the first instance, and that official despatched them at once to the Supreme Government, the Madras committee of the Governor-General's Council—consisting, as it would do of all the wording elements of the present local Government—would be in a position to perform all that is now done by the Governor in Council, and the budget would be forthcoming much earlier, and in quite as correct a form as now. Take another instance : a question of allowences to an individual, which involves some change in standing rules, arises, and is submitted by a collector to the Revenue Commissioner. That officers lays the case before his Government, with his opinion. The report of the Government financial officer is then called for, and when submitted, the Governor and his two Councillors write elaborate minutes on the papers before them, in all probability differing in their views. After a delay of, perhaps, a month, the opinion of the majority is recorded in a "resolution," but as the local Government has not the power of passing any positive and final order on a subject of this sort, this resolution merely sets forth the course which the local Government considers should be followed, and declares that the sanction of the Government of India will be solicited. The case thereupon proceeds to Calcutta, after much time and labour have been expended in copying the papers *in extenso*, and when it has come before the Supreme Government, the same process of minute writing by the various members of the Viceroy's Council is put in force. At length, after a considerable delay, the orders of the Government of India are conveyed to the local Government. But the matter by no means always ends here. These orders may be directly opposed to the views held by the local Government, in which case the Governor and his Council again betake themselves to their pens, and after much minute writing, and the issue of another "resolution," re-submit the question to Calcutta, with their opinion for consideration. Again, the Viceroy and his Council scribble minutes, consult and decide, and at last the case is returned to the local Government with orders precisely similar to those previously issued, slightly modified, or perhaps, altogether altered. What a senseless waste of time is this ! What an illustration of the way How not to do it !"

Quite true ; but you would do it, or not do it, just as wastefully and badly on the system of avowed rigid centralization. Only the thing would be honest.

THE Viceroy, who is a high Freemason, is expected to honour the next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal on the 26th instant with his presence.

THE following troops, we observe, are still in the Agror Valley, *viz.*, one wing 3rd Punjab Infantry, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, 5th Goorkhas, and half the Huzara Mountain Battery.

THE people of Benares have subscribed Rs.3,000 towards the Duke's reception, the Maharajah of Vizianagram Rs. 2,000, Rajah Deo Narain Singh Rs. 5,000, and the Rajah of Doomraon Rs. 2,000, making a total of Rs. 12,000.

THE HON. A. D. SASSOON, C.S.I., arrived in Madras on the 15th. His Excellency Lord Napier, no new acquaintance of Mr. Sassoon, had invited him to visit Madras as his guest, and the honourable gentleman will probably remain at Government House a week with His Excellency.

A NATIVE paper, the "Malwa Ukhbar," affirms tht the Maharajah of Kolapore is about to visit England, but is anxious to proceed thither in a private steamer, manned with Mahrattas, so that his religious prejudices may not be offended ! But native papers are in the habit of saying very funny things.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, AND COMPANY at Calcutta are availing themselves of the opening of the Suez Canal to despatch the steamer India direct to London by that route, and a Calcutta paper mentions that the number of passages already engaged is such as fully to justify their energy.

"RUMOUR has it," says the Jubbulpore paper, "that Captain Plowden has been specially deputed to hunt up some likely tiger localities in the Nursingpore district, and to spare no expense to induce the animals to be at home to receive the Royal Duke when he calls ; and since all good and loyal non-regulation tigers are aware that discourtesy to a 'Lion' amounts to insubordination, why the chances are they will stay and be shot."

WE understand that Mr. Cruikshank, the representative in Bombay of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, has received a telegram from Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N., Managing Director of the Company, announcing the formation of the Australian Submarine Telegraph Company, for which the whole of the capital has been subscribed, and that the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company have signed a contract to complete the line to Australia in 1871.

THE ignorance of our native subjects (says the "Friend") is not more deep than their instinctive appreciation of the fact that Queen Victoria is now to India all that the Great Mogul was. In the bazaars of Ajmere and throughout Rajpootana the rumour has spread that the *Dola* is to be revived. By that most offensive exaction the Mogul Emperor required the Rajpoot princes to send a daughter to the imperial harem, and war and bloodshed were the frequent result of the demand. There is only one house, that of Oodeypore, which can boast that it is unsullied in this way.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 6TH JANUARY.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The steamer Leith, drawing 17½ feet, has passed through the Suez Canal for Bombay.

Baron Hausmann, Prefect of the Seine, has resigned. M. Chera has been appointed as his successor.

MAIL NEWS.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 25th of December reached Suez to-day.

LONDON, 6TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 9 7/16d.

At the Periodical Biddings for Government Bills on India to-day £359,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £29,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. received 25 per cent., above in full.

SUNBEAM'S RETURN.

Fresh crowned with laurels plucked in farthest Ind,
Where, through the dreary plains, toward the sea,
Ganges and Brahmaputra, turbidly,
Roll on, and make the wealth of proud Bengal,
Thrice Welcome, Sunbeam ! 'Mong thy noble kind,
Thy far-famed rivals, ever fleet and game—
Fleeter and gamer thou. So let thy name
Ring through the land from Manaar to Nepal,
From thirsty Sind to mountain-girt Cashmere,
From flat Madras to lofty Himalay,
Shedding new glory over old Bombay
Whose champion sped comes back without a peer.
Large-hearted, iron-limbed, framed to endure,
Without a vice to mar thy gracious form—
Fit for a Hero in a battle-storm,
Or some fair girl who never rode before—
Welcome back, laurelled Sunbeam, stout and true !
To-morrow to fresh fields and victories new.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 11TH JANUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES HENRY PALLISER, commandant 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), arrived from the Punjaub on the 8th instant, in company with Veterinary Surgeon W. Walker, of the F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery. Both these officers will leave for Bombay to-morrow for the purpose of appearing before a medical board and obtaining a furlough to England. The former—Colonel Palliser—holds a conspicuous place among those men whose actions and exploits during their Indian career have challenged the respect and esteem their country. On the 14th March 1853 he was wounded in a skirmish with the Sheoranee tribe in Daoodpore. On the 2nd of July 1857—the saddest year in the history of British India—he served with the Allahabad advance column, consisting of eight hundred Fusiliers and Sikhs, under the command of Major Renaud, and received a severe wound. On the 12th of the same month he commanded the Irregular Cavalry in the action of Futtehpore, and had his horse wounded under him. He was on duty with the baggage guard during the defeat of Nana Sahib by General Havelock before Cawnpore ; and during the occupation of this place served under General Neill. He commanded the right troop Volunteer Cavalry in the actions of Munglewar, the Alumbaugh,—the summer palace of the kings of Oude,—and during the first relief of Lucknow by General Havelock, when he was not only wounded himself but had two horses shot under him. He was present throughout the defence of Lucknow until the garrison was relieved, a second time, by Sir Colin Campbell. He was also at the occupation of Alumbaugh by Sir James Outram ; at the actions of Gahilee in December 1857 ; at the repulse of the rebel attack on the fort of Jellalabad in February 1858 ; at the capture of Lucknow in the following month ; and at the re-occupation of Fyzabad and Sultanpore, Oude, by Sir James Hope Grant. He commanded the 1st Regiment Hodgson's Horse in action on the 22nd of October 1858, and during the repulse and pursuit of rebels at Pandoo Nuddee on the 26th of the same month. On this occasion he was so dangerously wounded that his life was at one time despaired of by his medical attendant. During Colonel Palliser's absence at home the command of the 10th Bengal Lancers will devolve upon Major A. T. Armstrong. Assistant Surgeon Bamlet Walker Switzer, late of the 6th Punjaub Infantry, is also here just now, and purposes proceeding to England to-morrow on two years' furlough granted him by Sir George Malcolm on the recommendation of the local medical board.

The judicial investigations into the extraordinary frauds discovered by Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., Commandant-in-Chief of the Sind Frontier Field Force, have been concluded. A private letter received here from Jacobabad states that the Goanese named Pinto, against whom charges of forgery, cheating, criminal misappropriation, and others of a like nature were preferred, has been sentenced by the new judge of Shikarpoor, Mr. Phillpotts, to 14 (not 7 as erroneously stated in the *Sindian*) years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 35,000. This is regarded, it is said, as a mild punishment by the judge, who remarked, on passing sentence, that the prisoner's misdeeds deserved 22 years! John Barron, Colonel Phayre's head clerk, is to be tried, as I have told you in my former letters, before the High Court of Bombay, as also three other Europeans, namely, Kinnear, late head clerk of the Collector's office at Shikarpoor ; Maclean, an amateur pleader of Sukkur ; and Prince, who held the office of assistant superintendent in the Telegraph Department. These men have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, based on certain evidence elicited during the trials of the Goanese prisoners, and on the statements given on oath by a Parsee named Hormusjee Manockjee, late head accountant in the Treasury Office at Shikarpoor, who has turned Queens' evidence. They, as well as Barron, left Jacobabad on the evening of the 3rd instant for Kurrachee under escort. Colonel Phayre arrived here last Thursday, and will, it is believed, leave for Bombay by to-morrow's mail steamer. The prisoners, it is stated, will be defended before the High Court by Dr. Barton, whose services have been secured by Barron.

A local journal gives currency to a *canard* to the effect that the "grand reason for our worthy Commissioner's not proceeding to Calcutta to pay homage to the Duke of Ediuburgh, along with other provincial representatives of Her Majesty in India, is that Sind is likely to be honoured with the august presence of Prince Alfred, and that the whole of our provincial staff will speedily return to head-quarters to make due preparations for the reception of His Royal Highness." The paragraph is a fine specimen of "tall writing," and nothing more ; and has evidently been published with the object of creating a little "sensation" among our local *gobe-mouches !*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 24TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Behar, Captain W. B. Hall, bringing the English mails of the 24th ultimo, arrived at Bombay about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Suez on the 2nd instant at 4 P.M., reached Aden at 6 A.M. on the 9th, and resumed her voyage at noon the same day. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Messrs J Smith, W Mills, C J Fox, H Palmer, R Dordge, W Barrett, L P Hoare, C J Hall, B J Hasselden, D Chalmers, W G Lewis, A Allan, and W Hazard.

From Marseilles—Major and Mrs Allardyce, Rev W Johnson, Messrs Forde, T Smith, C Winter, Campbell, Cunyngham, Atkinson, and Leyman.

From Malta—Mr Mackenzie.

From Suez—Messrs Reid, Oldmire, and Schlunk ; Mdlle Garnier ; and Mr Davidson's servant.

As the Behar was leaving Suez, a steamer was seen coming through the Canal (apparently a paddle). She stopped at Shadwan on the 3rd instant to deliver a battery, for the purpose of blowing up portions of the Carnatic's wreck. On the 5th, in the Red Sea, she passed a sailing ship steering northerly, signalled INHP, Commercial Code. On the 8th, in the Gulf of Aden, she passed and exchanged signals with the steam-ships Rangoon and Simla. The troop-ship Malabar was lying in Aden harbour. At 6 (P.M. on the 12th passed and exchanged signals with a steamer standing to the westward, supposed to be the homeward mail steamer China. The Behar experienced from Jibbel Teer to the Straits strong head winds and southerly seas ; from Aden moderate north-westerly winds and fine weather.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Dec. 24.)

THE Queen is at Osborne for Christmas, and the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough-house.

It has been stated that France has proposed a general European disarmament, but the statement is denied.

Mr. Gladstone and the other Ministers have left town, and the meetings of the Cabinet will not be resumed till the middle of January.

Mr. Seccombe, financial secretary in the India-office, is made a C.B.

Mr. Labouchere has withdrawn from the contest for Southwark. There are still four candidates.

The three new bishops have been consecrated in Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop of Canterbury is to have a suffragan.

The Duchess of Argyll is recovering.

The Welsh fasting girl has died, and the father has been committed for manslaughter.

The Roman Catholic priest who talked of "tumbling" the landlords of Ireland is to be prosecuted by the Government. The demonstration of the apprentice boys at Derry passed over peaceably.

H. M. S. Monarch has sailed with Mr. Peabody's remains for the United States. Mr. Peabody's will is published.

Lord Napier of Magdala has presented some Volunteer prizes at Birmingham, where he was received with enthusiasm.

Reports of changes in the French Ministry continue in circulation. The Legislative Chamber will conclude the verification of the doubtful elections this day.

The Œcumenical Council has now held three sittings ; and divisions are positively stated to exist.

The Dalmatian insurgents have tendered their submission to the Emperor of Austria.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has addressed a letter to the papers against the justice of the complaint that the taxes are to be paid a year in advance.

The United States Congress has adjourned ; and further correspondence on the Alabama question is published in New York, showing the willingness of the British Government to settle the question.

The Royal Astronomical Society has awarded the gold medal to M. Delaunay, the French astronomer.

Dr. John Muir has increased his endowment of the Sanscrit professorship in the University of Edinburgh by an addition of £1,000.

The War-office has requested the Duke of Cambridge to make no further appointments of Ensigns and Cornets.

Mr. Commissioner Holroyd has retired from the Court of Bankruptcy.

The trial of the directors of Overend, Gurney, and Company (Limited) lasted nine days, and it terminated in the acquittal of all the defendants.

An arrangement has been made whereby the Agra Bank (Limited) will take over the interest of shareholders in the surplus assets of the old institution, at the rate of £4 15s. per share, by an immediate cash payment.

An injunction

LOSS OF THE SHIP KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

On Saturday a telegram was received in Bombay from Galle by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, and Company, agents to Lloyd's, to the effect that the ship Knightsbridge, Jamieson, master, had been "abandoned on fire." No particulars have yet been received. The Knightsbridge sailed from Newcastle on 24th September with a cargo of 2,200 tons of West Hartley coal, consigned to Messrs. Nicol and Company, Bombay. The Knightsbridge was a new iron ship of 1,500 tons, built at Sunderland, and belonged to Mr. George Stanton of London.

CRICKET AT POONA.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Thursday, the 13th instant, decided in one innings, in favour of the Poona Club, against H.M.'s 59th Regiment. For the Regiment, Sergeant Rake and Mr. Forgett played well; while on the side of the Club, Mr. Warner played well and carefully for 27. Mr. Hunter and Captain LeGeyt also made double figures, while the innings of Captain Trueman was a brilliant one. This gentleman's leg hit for six called forth much applause. The bowling of Private Crossland for the Regiment was good and steady through the innings.

POONA CLUB.

Colonel Morris	c Jones, b Crossland	3
Captain Trueman	l b w, b Forgett	40
W. Lee-Warner, Esq.	c Wilson, b Crossland	27
Colonel Aitken	b Forgett	2
F. Hunter, Esq	b Crossland	21
P. Oxenham, Esq	c Ryan, b Crossland	8
Captain Le Geyt	c Wilson, b Crossland	16
Major Bruce	not out	12
H. Urwin, Esq.	b Pitcher	1
F. Light, Esq.	b Crossland	0
Col. Thompson	absent	0
	Byes 11, leg byes 1, wide balls 2	14
	Total	138

59TH REGIMENT.

Private Crossland	c Trueman, b Aitken	3
Captain Powis	b Trueman	0
W. D. Jones, Esq.	b Aitken	1
Sergeant Ryan	b Trueman	4
H. A. Wilson, Esq.	b Trueman	1
Sergeant Rake	b Trueman	27
W. B. Lucas, Esq.	c and b Bruce	7
Captain Pitcher	b Trueman	3
G. Stogie, Esq.	b Bruce	1
F. Forgett, Esq.	not out	9
T. Drought, Esq.	b Aitken	1
	Byes 20, leg byes 4, wides 2, no balls 1	27
	Total	84

AGROR VALLEY BILL.

In the Viceregal Council on 7th inst., the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen introduced the Bill to remove the Agror Valley from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general regulations and acts. He said he did not think he need say more than a very few words on the subject, because the object of the bill was simply to confirm an ordinance which was fully considered some months ago by His Excellency the Governor General. The ordinance was rendered necessary by the condition of the valley at that time, and that condition still remained unaltered. It was hoped that the bill introduced during the last session of Parliament would have invested the Governor General in Council with power to make laws, executively, for those parts of the empire which were in a wild and unsettled condition, and for which, practically, before 1862, the Governor General legislated. This would have superseded the necessity of legislation by the council. That bill, however, as passed, did not make the anticipated provision. In fact, the bill was hardly discussed at all: it was introduced at the very end of the session, and was reduced to the narrowest limits. The consequence was that it was necessary to legislate on the subject now before the Council in respect of the measures to be taken for the government of the Agror valley. The territory was in an unsettled state, and it was necessary, for various reasons, to invest the authorities with unusual powers. The bill was little but a transcript of the ordinance, which had been carefully settled with the Government of the Punjab, and had worked satisfactorily since its promulgation. There was therefore every presumption in favour of the policy of continuing the existing powers.

THE COAST PORTS OF INDIA.

From Colonel R. Strachey, R.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department; dated Simla, the 2nd September 1869.

SIR,—The Secretary of State has recently been addressed on the subject of sending out to this country an Engineer of practical experience in Harbour Works, with the view of examining and reporting on the various harbours and back-waters on the Indian coasts, and making suggestions for their improvement, and it is hoped that the request made will be complied with during the ensuing cold weather.

It is therefore desirable that all information connected with the various places on the coast which may be deemed capable of improvement, and the present trade of which, or its future prospects, justifies some expenditure to this end, and gives a fair expectation of its being eventually repaid by the commerce of the port, should be available for reference by the Engineer who may be deputed for this duty.

I am therefore to request that you will, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, cause steps to be taken for collating and arranging in a convenient form, the statistics of the export and import trade of such ports for a series of years, with a history of such measures as may have been taken at various times for the benefit of the trade of each, whether in the way of improvements to the harbour itself by the removal of physical obstacles, of increased facilities for loading and unloading vessels, or of the improvement of communication with the interior of the country.

Any surveys which may have at any time been made of these ports should also be collected, especially those which show the changes affected by any engineering works that may have been carried out.

It is believed that all the necessary information already exists, and all that is required is to arrange it in such a form that no time may be lost by the Engineer in the prosecution of his enquiries, and that the Government of Bengal may be able to direct these enquiries primarily to those places where there is the best prospect of their leading to some practical result.

The Governor-General in Council hopes that no delay will be allowed to occur in carrying out the instructions contained in this letter, the improvement of the facilities for the sea-borne trade of India being considered by him a matter of the greatest importance, and one in which it is thought that much may be done without any very serious expenditure.

224 DAYS FROM LONDON, AND STILL AT SEA.

A LIST of ships at sea, bound to Calcutta, and the number of days they have been out, corrected to the 6th January, is suggestive rather of the good old times. Times, we mean in India, when it was just possible to receive a reply to a home letter within the twelvemonth. A few names by way of illustration—the Ocean, 224 days; the Ravensdale, 225 days; the Cadet, 203 days; the Middlesex, 155 days; the Augusta, 142 days. And we presume to sneer at the good old days! What chance has the Suez Canal against the Cape route? None, absolutely none—244 days from London, and the good ship Ocean still at sea!—*Friend of India*, Jan. 13.

LORD AND LADY MAYO.

A good deal of interest is felt in the Viceroy's movements, and probable proceedings in connection with the opening of the G. I. P. direct line from Jubbulpore, the following outline of what we believe to be Lord Mayo's present intentions in the matter may be welcome. His Excellency accompanied by the Countess of Mayo will leave Calcutta for Nagpore on the 25th or 26th of February. Thence Lady Mayo will leave for England, escorted by Captain Brooke, A. D. C. and (as far as Egypt) by the Hon'ble Major Bourke. From Nagpore the Viceroy will make an excursion to Hingunghát and the great cotton district, and to Chanda and the newly discovered coal-fields. His Lordship will then proceed to inaugurate, in company with the Duke of Edinburgh, the opening of the through line of the G. I. P. Railway. This ceremony will not take place, as was reported, at Jubbulpore, but at some station (probably Hoshungabad) between that place and Bhosawul.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 14.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th, 5 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah. Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, 14th January, 2-25 P.M., service; 12th January, 2-10 P.M., Private; *via* Russia, 8th January, 3-16 A.M.

BOMBAY.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION has proceeded on his inspectorial tour to Guzerat.

THE STEAMER NADA, Captain J. C. Winckler, arrived at Galle from the Persian Gulf on 14th instant—all safe.

HIS HIGHNESS PEER AGA KHAN and fourteen followers arrived on Saturday last, per steamer Busheer, from Busheer.

THE S. S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, Captain Dupuy, arrived on Saturday last from Panjim, Goa, with a cargo of wine and specie, and one hundred and sixty deck passengers.

LIBRARY AT ADEN.—By the exertions of Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee, a merchant of Liverpool, and several Parsee merchants of Aden, a library has been opened at Aden.

THE following additional passenger sailed on Saturday per P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, Captain C. A. White, for Aden and Suez:—For Aden—Mr. E. A. Emmerton.

THE 21ST AND 22ND REGIMENTS N. I. will parade this evening in full dress at 4-30 on the general parade-ground for inspection by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast with the following passengers:—Mr. L. Lumsdaine, Mr. A. S. Knolles, and eleven deck passengers.

THE P. & O Co.'s STEAMER EMEU, Captain Babot, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. Watters. From Galle—Mr. Cooper, Mr. Beale, and Mrs. Unger.

THE *N.W. Provinces Gazette* notifies a specification of invention, for compressing cotton, jute, wool, flax, or any other compressible material, in two or more bales, at one and the same time, by Mr. William Weir, of Colaba, in the Island of Bombay.

THE S. S. BUSHEER, Captain Hutcheson, arrived here on Saturday last from Busheer with a general cargo, horses, and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Disbrowe and child, Mr. Cordeiro, His Highness Peer Aga Khan, Mr. Munro, Colonel Palliser, Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre, Mr. Emmerton, Mr. Hormusjee Jamsetjee, Dr. Switzer, Mr. Walker, and seventy deck passengers.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening at the Esplanade Bandstand by the band of the 1-2nd Queen's Regiment:—

Overture	Zanetta — Auber.
W-ltz	Fairy Vision — Coote.
Selection	Egmont — Beethoven.
Galop	Berliner Pferde-Eisenbahn — Arndt.
Selection	L'Italiana in Alzieri — Rossini.
Lancers	Knight of St. Patrick — Godfrey.

A PROWLER.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Francis Henderson, a man employed at the erection of the lighthouse at the Prongs, was charged before Mr. Connon with being in the house of Mr. J. Chapman without satisfactory excuse. On Thursday night Mrs. Chapman had been awakened by hearing some one in her bedroom, and on her giving the alarm, Mr. Chapman and Inspector Wainright took the defendant, intoxicated at the time, into custody. The prisoner was fined Rs. 10.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at Byculla, on the body of Kondee, woman. On Friday morning, deceased and her husband went to a field, lying between the railroads of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, to bring earth from that place for the purpose of making pots. The man filled one basket and gave it to his wife to carry home. About 11 A.M., the No. 16 up mail train was coming to Bombay, and the driver, William Knock, saw the woman standing within about one foot of the rails, apparently watching a train that was coming along the down line, and blew the steam whistle, but the unfortunate woman did not turn her head. The buffers of the engine struck her head and knocked her down into the fence, and the accident resulted some ten minutes afterwards in her death. The train did not stop till it reached Chinchpoogly station, where the driver told the station master what had occurred. It appears from the evidence that no policeman or other servant of the Company was stationed about the place to warn passers-by. Verdict—"Accidental death from being knocked down by a railway engine."

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay, has but two scholarships so far: one founded by the beneficent Parsee gentleman Cowasjee Jehangier; and the other by the Very Rev. Pro-Vicar Apostolic Father Esseiva. We trust that the records of the college, even when old age, not decrepid but ever vigorous, shall be its glory, will never fail to renew the memory of the first of these deeds of beneficence.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

WE regret much to hear of the death of the Rev. Mr. Wurth, of the Basle Society's Mission in South India. He was lately appointed secretary of the Mission in this country. A friend at Dharwar says—"Only three weeks before his death Mr. Wurth paid a visit to the stations in this part of the country where he laboured formerly for 24 years. He was respected and loved by all the missionaries that knew him; his appointment as secretary gave general satisfaction. To the Canarese department of our Mission his loss is great, for he was considered the best Canarese scholar among the Europeans, and we were hoping that he would yet give us many valuable Canarese works. Mrs. Wurth joined him only a few days before his death, after a year's separation."—*Bombay Guardian.*

A FEW days prior to the fact becoming known in Kurrachee that the firm of Vussunjee Gooculdass had declared themselves insolvents, we are told that the manager of the firm here obtained the sum of Rs. 20,000 from one of the banks. As soon as the bank became aware of the insolvency, its manager, finding that the party who had received the loan had closed his firm here, adopted legal measures, and obtained an attachment, before judgment, of the firm's property. Whilst the same was being attached, Mr. Dyaram received instructions from the Official Assignee in Bombay to take possession of all property belonging to Vussunjee Gooculdass. We cannot say how the matter will end, but we earnestly hope that the bank will experience little difficulty in having its claim settled.—*Sindian*, Jan. 12.

ESCAPE FROM THE CITY JAIL, POONA.—A European, who was sentenced to transportation for life, and who was sent here from Bombay a few months ago, has effected his escape from the City Jail. No trace of his whereabouts has been as yet made, and we are not at present in a position to state through whose neglect this has occurred; but there must have been some dereliction of duty on the part of somebody.—*Poona Observer*, Jan 15.

WE are glad to learn that Miss Richmond, the energetic lady superintendent of the Female Normal College, has at length succeeded in establishing a Ladies' Model School in connection with the College, "in which a systematic and thoroughly sound and liberal education will be given." The programme of studies, is comprehensive and well-planned. We wish success to the new establishment, the first of its kind in Bombay, and we hope native parents will not be slow to give their children the benefits held out by an institution like the new Model School. In this connection, we may mention that Mr. Venayeckrow Juggonnath Sunkersett has conferred a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem on one of the Normal students, and has moreover presented Miss Richmond with a piano for the use of her schools. With native gentlemen evincing such practical interests in the cause we must be labouring under peculiar disadvantages, if female education has not to show very tangible results in the fulness of time.—*Native Opinion*, Jan. 16.

A LETTER from the Broach districts gives an interesting account of the working of a medical dispensary lately opened at Ellao, a large place, some seven miles distant from the railway station of Keem on the Baroda line. The dispensary has been established by Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia of Bombay, and is managed by one of the vernacular graduates of the Grant Medical College. It is largely availed of by the people of Ellao and the surrounding villages, and the master roll shows a daily attendance of over one hundred patients. The weather at present is very propitious, but in the summer months it is feared it would hardly suffice for the requirements of the district. Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, is much praised by the people of Ellao and the surrounding places for inducing Government to supplement Mr. Wadia's liberality in supplying this sorely needed want. Cannot any of our rich Sethias see how far they can be useful in the quarter we have indicated?—*Ibid.*

THE magnates of the East are now fast quitting the capital, and hastening to their homes, and but little doubt can exist of their carrying with them impressions favourable to the ruling power. On the evening of Monday last Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, with his sons, took his departure for Bombay, whither he will proceed after visiting the principal cities in the Upper Provinces; the sole object of his visit having been to pay his respects to our royal guest. On the evening of his departure he was waited upon by the whole of the Parsee residents of Calcutta, and in honour of his guest's departure, Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee illuminated his house. Numbers of his enterprising countrymen and several Hindu and Mahomedan merchants, escorted the Parsee Baronet to the railway station at Howrah, and saw him off with loud cheers and hearty wishes for his welfare. H. H. the Maharajah of Kuppoorthulla and suite took their departure by the same train.—*Englishman*, Jan. 12.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE STEAMER STIRLING arrived in Bombay harbour late on Saturday night with cargo from Leith *via* the Suez Canal. This vessel belongs to the firm of Messrs. Donald Macgregor and Co., Leith, and is commanded by Captain Black. She made a successful run through the canal, stopping for the night at Ismailia, and making the passage through in sixteen hours under steam. She had not, like some of her predecessors, to discharge at Port Said, but came through with the cargo of coke, machinery, and cases of wines which she has brought to Bombay. Her draught in the canal was fifteen feet ten inches. After leaving Leith the Stirling called at Shields; and she accomplished the passage from Suez to Bombay in seventeen days. She is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. Another steamer, the Don, for some time engaged in the Black Sea trade, may be expected soon at Bombay from Constantinople *via* the Suez Canal; and so may the Leith, which it will be seen from our telegrams, has passed through the canal with a draught of 17½ feet.

THE S. S. DANUBE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice a statement in your "Overland Summary" of to-day that the steamer Danube will commence to load as soon as ready to receive cargo. As such a statement may cause a wrong impression I would feel obliged by your altering the same. I have been ready to load since the 13th and have not yet commenced.—I am, &c.,

CHARLES MANN,
Bombay, 15th January. Master s. s. Danube.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA BY THE GODAVERY.

The following passengers left Calcutta by the French Mail s. s. Godavery, which sailed on the 11th instant for Marseilles *via* the Suez Canal:—

For Marseilles—Mr James Nourse, Mr and Mrs E Letourneux and 2 children.
For Galle—Mr J A Negroponti.
For Pondicherry—Captain Bider.
For Madras—Hon'ble A D Sassoon, Mr and Mrs A M Gubbay, Mr A E Benjamin, Sir and Lady Adam Bittleston, and 2 Misses, and Mr Alfred R Bock.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

6TH OCTOBER 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

A QUESTION OF HINDOO LAW.

NURSAPPA LINGAPPA AND NURRAPPA HUMMUNTA *vs.* SUKHARAM KRISHNA.

MR. BHAIRAVNATH MUNGESH appeared on behalf of the special appellant; Rao Saheb V.N. Mandlik for the special respondent.

The full facts of the case will appear from the following judgment, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Gibbs:—

This is a suit to recover possession of land sold by a Hindoo widow. It appears that her husband, Krishnarao Purushram Limaye was twice married; by his first wife he had three sons, one of whom is the plaintiff; by his second wife, (the defendant Radhabai) one son. Krishnarao divided his property into five shares, three of which he gave to his three sons by his first wife, retaining the other two for himself; on his death he left the one son by Radhabai, who being a minor was under the guardianship of his mother. This minor subsequently died, and the whole of these two shares came into Radhabai's hands. A certain portion of which, field No. 315, subsequently sold by her to the first and second defendants, forms the subject of this action. The Sudder Ameen of Sholapoor, being of opinion that Radhabai could alienate her life-interest in the field, rejected the claim, on the ground that no suit would lie until after her death. This decree was confirmed by the Acting Senior Assistant Judge. A special appeal has now been made by first and second original defendants, on the grounds that the sale was good, not only for Radhabai's life-time, but for ever, and that the Lower Court was in error in holding that immoveable property inherited by a mother from her son is not her *stridhana*. Other points were taken, but this was the only one that was argued. Mr. Bhairavnath in support of the special appeal cited the following authorities:—I. Bombay High Court Reports, page 209; I. Madras High Court Reports, page 87; Stokes' Hindoo Law, page 100; Grady, Hindoo Law, page 224 and 186; I. Morley's Digest, page 595, 3; West and Bühler Introduction, page 64; II. Bombay High Court Reports, page 10. The argument sought to be supported by these authorities was that property inherited, no matter from whom, other than from the husband, is of the nature of *stridhana*, and therefore can be alienated absolutely by the widow; that the property in the present case, being inherited from a son, comes within the definition of *stridhana*, and that therefore the third defendant would have the full power of alienation. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, on the other side, argued that the rule by which a widow in a divided family succeeds to her husband's interest is the same rule, by which under the same circumstances the mother would inherit the property of her son. The property inherited from a son can never form portion of *stridhana*. Manu only acknowledges six forms of *stridhana*, and there is no mention made among those of "property inherited." He quoted in support of his argument, Stokes', pages, 98, 84, 427, 51, 88, 89, 458, 487, 490, and 459; Steele on Hindoo Customs, page 69, para. 72; I. Bombay High Court Reports, page 56; III. Madras High Court Reports, page 312; I. Calcutta Weekly Reporter, pages, 140 and 102; V. Calcutta Weekly Reporter, page 141; X. Calcutta Weekly Reporter, page 139. The question for us to decide in the present case is, what right has a widow over the property which she inherits from her minor son, who, with herself, is a member of a divided family? Mr. Bhairavnath points to the Mitakshara as alluded to in the judgment of Mr. Justice Forbes, in 1 Bombay High Court Reports, page 212, in which the following passage occurs in describing a woman's *stridhana*:—"Also property which she may have acquired by inheritance;" and argues that there is no limitation as to the person from whom the inheritance is derived, that therefore whether a woman inherits from her own family or from the family of her husband, such inherited property equally comes under the head of *stridhana*; and that the case just quoted, as well as the one in I., Madras High Court Reports, page 87, shows that such a woman can dispose of such property absolutely. Before noticing the arguments of the other side, we remark that the question of a woman's *stridhana* going to her own heirs and not to those of her husband, may be taken to have been authoritatively settled in this Court by the case quoted I., Bombay High Court Reports, page 209, and the entire question before the Court turns on, whether the son's property, when inherited by the mother, becomes part of her *stridhana* or not? In the case of Jamiyutram vs. Bai Jamna, II., Bombay High Court Reports, page 10, the judgment of Sir J. Arnould, Acting Chief Justice, pointed out that the property acquired by inheritance, and which in consequence becomes part of the widow's *stridhana*, can only consist of property inherited by her *from members of her own family*. This view has been questioned by the learned editors of the Digest of Hindoo Law, page 65, Messrs. West and Bühler, but whether their criticism is correct or not the decision, which has been followed on several occasions, is binding upon this Court as a precedent; were it otherwise, we are of opinion that the very able argument for the respondent has distinctly shown that the rule under which the widow succeeds to her son's separated property is the same under which she succeeds to her husband's in a divided family. [Mitaksbara, Chap. 11, Section 1, paras. 1 and 2. Stokes' page 427. Mayukh, Chap. IV., Section 8, para 2. Stokes', pages 83 and 84.] Now the interest of a widow in her deceased husband's estate (he being a member of a divided Hindoo family) has been authoritatively settled by this Court, (Vinayak vs. Luxmibai, 1 Bombay High Court Report, page 117, and Dawcoovurbai's case, 1 Bombay High Court Report, page 130) to consist of a life interest only in immoveables while moveables are taken absolutely. We do not consider that Mr. Bhairavnath has in any way met this argument; and in holding as we do in the present case, we are only following the latest rulings of the High Courts of the two other presidencies (Calcutta Weekly Reporter, page 139, 3 Madras High Court Reports, page, 312). We consider therefore that Radhabai has, in the estate inherited from her minor son, taken only a similar interest to that which she would have taken had the estate come to her direct from her deceased husband, viz., a life interest in the immoveable property. We agree therefore in the decision arrived at by the Lower Court, which we confirm with costs.

THE Officers of the Indian P. W. Department and certain contractors too, who so often have the mortification of seeing their works either tumble to pieces or be taken down for feat of such a catastrophe, may find some consolation in learning that even the great St. Peter's at Rome was declared to be a bad job, when in 1513 it came into the hands of the committee of three who took charge of it on the death of Michael Angelo. The illustrious Bramante had laid the foundations of the gigantic sacred edifice in 1506 and carried on the works with surprising quickness, so that in eight years, when first his patron Pope Julius II. and then he himself died, the walls had risen to their full height, to their cornice whence the arches were to spring. But here, as in most cases of the kind, the more haste the less speed. Hasty building and bad materials showed their fatal marks on those massive walls, which were already crumbling to pieces, unable to bear even their own weight There is some excuse then for the men who failed so egregiously in the Bombay Victoria Museum and the Government House at Gunnesh Khind.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE danger of playing with edge tools is not inapily illustrated by the following anecdote which we have from a Brisbane correspondent The enterprising manager of a neighbouring rural theatre prepared for his stage a highly dramatic piece, in which, by way of enhancing the sensational effect, he determined to introduce a little of the cannibal element, and in order to give all possible life and reality to the mimic scene, engaged some Queensland aborigines, having them carefully trained, and rehearsed in their parts. On the night of representation, all went slick and smoothly till this black business was brought on—when the sable Thespians, either carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, or thinking their previous pains were really to be rewarded on the grand night, by a bona fide meal of a white man, fell to in good earnest, and before it was discovered from his frantic screams, that the performance was too true to nature by half, succeeded in biting large pieces out of the legs and body of the luckless actor. That the play proved sufficiently sensational, there was not a doubt, and the manager most probably have made a fortune by it, could he have announced its nightly continuance—but unhappily for him neither love nor money could prevail either on the same or any other actor to undertake the role that would expose him to the too real performance of the Queensland darkie.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is a statement of the cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of December 1869:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what ship.	To what port.
lbs.	Rs.		
492,940	2,00,930	Steamer Sumatra*	Liverpool.
459,434	1,97,375	Do. Columbian	,,
5,096	1,95	Do. Columbian	London.
2,058,448	8,26,575	Ellen Bates	Liverpool.
2,048,676	8,49,540	British Princess	,,
503,776	2,19,257	Steamer Behar	,,
534,296	2,41,899	Do. Golconda	,,
2,283,666	9 99,721	True Briton	,,
19,600	7,5 0	Donesa	London.
33,712	13,512	Steamer Sumatra*	Havre.
9,800	3,750	Do. Columbian	,,
992	140	Do. Columbian	Marseilles.
33,320	14,900	Do. Behar	Havre.
3,920	1,400	Do. Behar	Marseilles.
11,760	6,000	Do. Golconda	Havre.
60,200	20,08†	Do. Golconda	Marseilles.
44,352	16,215	Do. Asie	,,
25,480	8,250	Do. Columbian	Trieste.
218,680	76,900	Do. Behar	,,
173,880	62,100	Do. Golconda	,,
78,400	31,800	Do. Asie	Alexandria
5,880	2,250	Do. Columbian	Spain.
3,920	1½00	Do. Behar	,,
4,1·0	1,48†	Do. Behar	Genoa.
103,880	35,100	Do. Em-ut	China.
203,056	79 130	Do. Bombay	,,
44,072	12,140	Do. Colombian	Suez.
392	140	Do. Behar	,,
19,600	7,0.0	Do. Golconda	Aden.
3,080	1,750	Bugla Futhelkhare	Pers. Gulf.
6,720	1,800	Do Abassy	,,
2,240	150	Butel Jawarepuread	,,
9,406,80‡ or Candies 12,113⅓= 24,226 bls	38,55,934		

Port clearance granted on the—
* 27th November 1869.
† 25th November 1869.

RAJPOOTANA.

INTELLIGENCE from Rajpootana comes up to the 5th instant. There is still much distress, but it will cease in three months. Around Nusseerabad some of the villages have only one-half of their inhabitants left, others only one-eighth. In one village only five persons were found living together, though of different castes, in one courtyard. Relief works are urgently required in many parts of the district of Ajmore, but to all appeals from the Deputy Commissioner the answer is returned—Government has so absolutely prohibited works not sanctioned in the budget, that even the famine does not justify their being undertaken. Those who are in want are sent to certain centres where they will be supported till the harvest is ready, but there are still thousands who ought to be relieved at their own doors. —*Friend of India.*

WAS THE WELSH FASTING GIRL AN IMPOSTOR?

(Bombay Guardian.)

THE case of the Welsh Fasting Girl mentioned in our Epitome, will excite only the more attention because of its tragical conclusion. We are not prepared to affirm without more evidence than is yet published, that the fasting was all deception. Many animals possess the power of living without food, in the state of hibernation, which is a state of more or less completely suspended animation. The fact that they generally come forth from this state much reduced in flesh, would indicate that the processes of life are not absolutely suspended, and that the system lives by its own accumulated stores. Is it certain that the human organization is *never* the subject of anything analogous to this? We have had some pretty well attested stories of one or more Hindoos who allowed themselves to be immured for weeks in a chamber completely walled up, and who, at the expiration of the appointed time, were found by a European physician and with some difficulty recovered from the state of syncope or suspended animation in which they had apparently been. Either there was deception in these cases, or there is a power in certain human organisms of passing into a state in which the processes of life are reduced to the minimum of manifestation, without extinction. Of course the most reasonable explanation in the great majority of instances is that which is given by *The Times*; but is this the explanation of all the cases? On the supposition that an individual finds in himself the power of passing into a state in which the system requires for long periods no aliment from without, it is not surprising that he should connect with it the idea of his being a favorite of heaven. To a person of right religious sentiments this idea would not present itself, as the form taken for the display of supernatural power does not at all harmonize with those which are mentioned in the scriptures.

"HEATHENIZING CHRISTIANITY."

(Bombay Guardian.)

THE Editor of the *Indian Church Review* says that it affords him real pleasure to publish the following letter which has been addressed to him. It is with deepest humiliation that we extract it:

"Sir,—I was much pained on hearing the report that Mr. Hubbard had committed the awful sacrilege he was accused of in your columns. I sent him a copy of what you published, and begged him to contradict it. In a letter in reply, I have great pleasure in now informing you that he distinctly denies having ever been guilty of any such act as spilling the Precious Blood. Mr. Hubbard writes so reverently that I feel it is impossible for him ever to have been voluntarily guilty of such wickedness. I trust you will kindly publish this contradiction, as such scandalous reports are apt to do much harm to Anglicans, and are naturally obstacles to the great cause of Reunion.—I remain, yours truly,

H. B. BARNETT.

Trinchinopoly, feast of S. Silvester, 1869."

If this is not heathenism, we know not what heathenism is. We are appalled at this exhibition of superstition on the part of persons claiming to be ministers of the Church of England. It becomes a very serious question whether the Protestant portion of the Church of England can remain in even nominal fellowship with men who are heathenizing Christianity after this fashion. Here is a paper professing to be the organ of the Church of England, established in defence of Church principles, and yet it tells the world that the precious blood of Christ is shed when a drop of the communion wine is spilt, and stands horror-struck at the report as though deicide had been actually committed. There is indeed a sense in which Christ may be said to be crucified again, and that is when those who profess to be his servants and are regarded as his ministers substitute such monstrous fables as these for the holy Gospel. We understand that there is a movement on foot, among some that attend at the Cathedral, to organize a public protest against the ritualism that is changing that edifice into a poor imitation of a Roman Catholic basilica; but the outrage offered to Christianity by such conceptions as are embodied in the above letter, is far greater, and demands that all who are jealous for the Evangelical and Protestant character of the Church of England should, at any cost, make manifest their utter repudiation of such medieval figments. Perhaps, however, we are wrong in looking at ritualism apart from this transubstantiation; and that what ritualism means, *as fond*, is just this actual presence of the separated body and blood of Christ. It is understood that the Church of England Bishop of Bombay has high sacramentarian views. The public wish much to know whether he does, or does not, coincide with the view expressed in the above letter published with so much pleasure by our contemporary. It is generally believed that he favored the establishment of this *Church Review*, and if he believes that the martyrs who died in the sixteenth century because they would not admit the doctrine now propounded in that paper were not the victims of delusion, it seems but reasonable to expect that he will declare his detestation of the language now used.

Mr. Barnett's solicitude is especially awakened in the great cause of 'Reunion,' that is reunion with Rome, and his chief anxiety is, lest the spilling of the precious blood of Christ by Church of England communicants should cover them with infamy in the eyes of Roman Catholics and make Reunion impossible. What a grand end is this for clergymen of the Church of England to be laboring for! It is a small matter to them that for every tiny crumb of confidence they thus obtain from the Romish church, they forfeit a thousand-fold more the confidence of those who believe that the same God who brought the Israelites out of Egypt, brought the churches of Great Britain out of Rome. Perish every tie that binds us to the Evangelical christians of Protestant lands so that we may be in amity with the Church of Rome! Such would seem to be the sentiment of Mr. Barnett and of those who sympathize with him.

THE Suez correspondent of a Paris paper states that in order to while away the dreary hours passing through the canal, the Empress of the French organised a lottery on board the Aigle. All the winning tickets were written by her Majesty herself, and were divided into two classes—one for the officers and one for the men. Some of the winning numbers have the following inscription:—"This ticket entitles the bearer to travel up the Nile with me. (Signed) Eugenie," Others were endorsed with the words—"I invite you to the reception at Compiegne.—Eugenie." The lottery created great amusement on board, and the Empress is said to have conducted it with admirable skill.

THE *Court Journal* reminds its readers that the Prince and Princess of Wales have now five children, two sons and three daughters—viz., Prince Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864; Prince George Frederick, born June 3, 1865; Princess Louise Victoria, born February 20, 1867; Princess Victoria Olga, born July 6, 1868; and the Prince Leopold, born November 26, 1869. Their Royal Highnesses were married on March 10, 1863. Her Majesty has now sixteen grandchildren. The Crown Princess of Prussia has three sons and two daughters; the Princess Alice one son and three daughters; the Princess of Wales two sons and three daughters: and the Princess Helena two sons. One of the Queen's grandchildren, a son of the Crown Princess of Prussia, died in July 1866.

OVERLAND POSTAGE.

HAS the time not come (asks the *Friend of India*) for the Government of India and the various Chambers of Commerce again to ask the Secretary of State to procure the reduction of the overland rates of postage to, or below, their old level? From 1st January single letters have been conveyed from England to America for only six cents. India is the only country in reference to which of late years the ocean postage has been raised. The Director General of Post Offices has proved that the increase has checked the number of letters and has led many to use the long Southampton route. It is at least fair to ask for the results of the first year's experiment of the high rates, and whether those results do not justify a reduction.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

THE alarm caused by the report of an intention on the part of the Horse Guards to effect the required reduction in the army by disbanding several junior regiments, horse and foot, has been removed. No such folly will be attempted. Military service is not so popular amongst the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks, that the authorities can afford to act in opposition to common sense and justice. Every wrong done to an army, every step taken tending to lessen its prestige and popularity, lowers by so much the social, moral and physical level of its officers and men as gentlemen and soldiers. The service is forced down to another and lower stratum to find what it wants and cannot exist without men.—*Friend of India.*

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE Corporation of Justices, who constitute the Municipality of Calcutta, will on Saturday be asked to commit suicide, and we doubt not that before this year is over, the *hara kiri* will be as gracefully accomplished as the most scrupulous Daimio could desire. What the selfishness of some, the bluster of others and the unconscientiousness of a third party, resulting in gross incapacity, could not effect, has been brought about by a financial dead-lock. The Justices are to be asked by two of their number to declare "that the present system of municipal government of the city of Calcutta has not been found to answer the purpose for which it was organized, and to solicit the Government of Bengal to appoint a commission to consider the working of the present municipal system and the expediency of introducing some form of government more suited to the requirements of the city." Will Bombay follow suit?—*Friend of India.*

"IN RETREAT."

IN a monastery or convent the word "retreat" has a very peculiar signification. It does not mean a mere withdrawal into privacy, secluded from all noise, bustle, company and intrusion, but a good deal more. When priests or nuns "are in retreat," they remain there for days together, holding no communication whatever, except only with those in the same state of seclusion, and that only very sparingly, and on strictly devotional matters. The rest of the time is spent in silent meditation and intense prayer. It is evident that periodical devotional seclusions, of the nature we have described could properly be carried out only by the religious orders of the Church of Rome. A "retreat" would, we think, hardly be compatible with the domesticities and secular connections allowed to the clerical body by Protestant churches. Yet we see it authoritatively stated that a proposition is now before the Lord Bishop of Calcutta for granting the opportunities and advantages of the "retreat" to the clergy of the diocese. As respects chaplains and other ministers and missionaries stationed in or near Calcutta, the Bishop's College is suggested as the most suitable place for retreat. Here "seasons of retirement and prayer may," it is said, "be found for the clergy;" and the Bishop has been solicited "to conduct the religious exercises during the time of retreat." It does not appear, however, how long each "time of retreat" is to last, and whether clergymen will be allowed to take their families with them.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Jan. 11.

PRICE OF GRAIN IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Camp Bukewur, the 7th January 1870.

From R. SIMSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to report, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, that notwithstanding the excellent prospects of the spring-crops now coming forward, the wheat market shows as yet no signs of becoming easier. During the fortnight ending 1st January, the average price showed a tendency to rise, being at the beginning of that period seers 10-3½ per rupee, and at its close 10-12/5. . . . .

It will be observed, however, with satisfaction, that the rate at Ajmere has fallen from seers 5-14 to 6-12. The market for bajra

RITUALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS MAIL."

SIR,—Will you allow me to point out to "Xenos" a few erroneous ideas contained in his "Plea against Ritualism," contained in your issue of the 3rd inst. As a rule, I object to religious discussions in the papers, but justice and truth compel me to notice the misstatements of "Xenos." I therefore request that you will kindly give insertion to the following few remarks. "Ritualism (says Xenos) is not to have a ritual, but to lay such a stress upon certain forms and ceremonies as if salvation were depending on them." Xenos, I am sorry to say has not yet grasped the true meaning and significance of Ritualism, although he seems to have acquainted himself with the common notion, so prevalent, that it consists of mere forms and ceremonies. True, the word 'Ritualism' would signify the proper mode of administering rites and ceremonies, but beyond this there is a deeper significance, for these rites and ceremonies are important only so far as they are symbolical of those sublime doctrines which the Catholic Church teaches. In regard to the remarks of Xenos on the Real Presence, I shall say nothing, as time and space will not allow me to state the matter as fully and as distinctly as I would wish. I shall simply recommend to Xenos a perusal of Mr. Cobb's very excellent book, the "Kiss of Peace," with the sequel. I must, however, call attention to his remark that "of this doctrine the Primitive Church knew nothing," but that "it was fabricated by the 'scholastics' (does he mean the 'schoolmen ?') of the 12th century, and was sanctioned only in the beginning of the XIIIth century by Inocent III." Without commenting on the sequaintance of Xenos with ecclesiastical history, I shall simply quote to him the words of St. Ignatius, martyr, who was a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, and who was appointed to the see of Antioch by St. Peter. Speaking of the first Protestants he says:—"They abstain from the Eucharist and Prayer, because they do not believe the Eucharist to be the flesh of our Saviour Jesus Christ, which flesh suffered for our sins, and which flesh, in his goodness, the Father resuscitated." Now Xenos will find, from the above quotation, that the doctrine of the Real (objective) Presence of Christ in the Blessed Sacrament existed at a much earlier date than "the XIIIth century," and moreover was held by one who was educated by St. John the Evangelist, and appointed a Bishop by St. Peter! Xenos accuses the Ritualists of "scattering the sheep." Now, although they are commanded by our Blessed Lord to "leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness and seek after the sheep that is lost," yet I do not, in all charity, hold the Ritualists responsible if the sheep become scattered, or if after the manner of sheep one wanderer follows another out of the "old paths" to the marshes and bogs of "Heresy and schism," where they ultimately perish. When our Lord first taught the doctrine of the Real Presence, many were offended at His words and "walked no more with Him." Will Xenos say that our Blessed Lord was to blame, merely because those "Protestant" Jews did not accept his teaching? No more then can we blame the Ritualists, when modern "Protestants" turn away and "walk no more with them," merely because they preach the same doctrine that our Blessed Lord taught, with the same result.

A RITUALIST.

Tanjore, January 4th, 1870.

LA CALUNNIA.

(Pioneer.)

IT seems that we in Allahabad are to be left out in the cold—are not to be favoured like the older Indian capitals with the visit of Royalty. We must therefore draw our opinion of the Duke of Edinburgh from the report of others. It is curious to remark how absolutely the judgment of English society in Japan, China, the Straits and India has confirmed the original impression of Sydney regarding him, and reversed that of Melbourne. At Hong-Kong and Singapore he is still, long after his departure, affectionately toasted as "The Stroke Oar," in allusion to his happy compliment to Admiral Keppel. In Calcutta, the public journals and private letters concur in describing His Royal Highness as a sensible, unaffected, gentlemanly young fellow —a man who would be popular and pleasant in any station of life. Of the arrogance, assumption, and stinginess with which the Melbournian papers stigmatized him, no one anywhere else has been able to discover a trace. We are rather surprised at this. The command of a man-of-war is just the position to develop arrogance even in a genius, and when to the despotic authority of a naval commanding officer is added the consciousness of royal rank, a great politician's position, it would not be surprising if the result were to be somewhat amphibious manners. Of course, a prince may nourish in his heart of hearts a most royal contempt for the rest of the world, and yet conceal it sufficiently from people he only sees in passing. But if the captain of the Galatea had this way of thinking, the dissimulation of fifty Talleyrands would not enable him to hide it from the Galatea's crew. A long voyage is like the Last Day,—it reveals all that was hidden in a man's character. Now it is a matter of notoriety that the Duke of Edinburgh is—thoroughly popular both with his officers and men. We may therefore dismiss the theory of arrogance and ill-temper. Then as to his stinginess. All we can say, is, that if the Duke of Edinburgh be parsimonious, he must have suffered tortures lately in Calcutta. Why, the sea ball on board the Galatea, estimated to have cost at the least £2,000, exhausted at one fell swoop nearly all the Duke's sumptuary allowance for the year This leads us, by-the-bye, to observe that, judging from a late allusion in a Bombay paper to the old story, about the Duke having sent in a bill to Parliament for the value of the presents he was forced to make in Australia, the calumny (as is usual) appears to have obtained wider circulation than its refutation. We thought it had at last been generally understood that the Duke of Edinburgh had kept no account, nor rendered any, of the value of the presents he made. He is allowed a certain amount, a very inadequate one—whether £2,500, £3,000 or £3,500 per annum we forget—as sumptuary allowance to defray the unusual expenses expected from a personage in his position. At the end of his Australian voyage the amount of this allowance—calculated, not in the least on the value of the gifts presented by the Duke, but simply on the duration of his voyage, about eighteen months, we think —was, like all other items of national expenditure, laid before the Committee on Ways and Means. It was, however, stupidly described as the *value* of presents made by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, instead of as the sumptuary allowance granted to enable him to make such presents,—or rather, we should say, *towards* enabling him to make them; since it is well known to the officers about the prince's person that the official allowance was very far indeed from sufficing for the purpose. The slanders founded on the English ministerial blunder have long been retracted and apologized for in Australia, but it seems they still have some currency in India. Perhaps, then, there may be some among our readers who still believe also in the famous washer-woman story; indeed, there was some truth in it, for we rejoice to think that a bird of prey of that ravenous species really had to go without her wonted plunder. If our exultation appears immoral, we must palliate it by narrating what befel ourselves at Bombay on our last return from England. We had of course after the voyage a quantity of dirty things which the *dhobie* vowed should be given us on a certain Tuesday—we not really intending to depart for Nagpore and Allahabad until the following Thursday night. Tuesday came and Wednesday and Thursday morning, but our clothes did not. In vain we sent messenger after messenger. We were to start at 8 P.M., and at 6 P.M. we had not received our linen. About 7 it came, but a full third was a-missing. Some "had never been received," some "would be ready next day." We went without it, and have never seen it since. It was small consolation that we paid nothing for the washing of what we did get back though the washerman, washer-woman and a washer-child raised shrieks against us of robbery and perhaps of murder. *Mutato nomine, de te*, O Duke of Edinburgh, *fabula narratur*, though indeed a few of the circumstances also must be changed. It was the *ship's* washing, not the Duke's, which was unpaid for, and for the very same reason as in our own humble case—that a large proportion of the linen was lost, stolen, or strayed. Then again whereas it was we in our own person who, knowingly and intentionally, bilked our poor hard-working Bombay innocent, it is probable that the Duke of Edinburgh, in the ease of the Galatea's washer-woman, had not the smallest idea of what was going on. There is only one other imputation of moment which we have ever heard affixed to the prince's name. It is that which Leporello attached to his master in *Madamina, il catalogo è questo*. It was made a grave charge by the macaronic poets of the day against William Pitt, that he was *prettygirlibus indifferentissimus*; but times and manners change, and it has been formally objected to the Duke of Edinburgh that he is *not*. Whether His Royal Highness is justly open to this soft impeachment of course we cannot say.

IT is stated that the beautiful chateau of Beauregard, which was purchased by the Emperor for Mrs. Howard, sold recently for 2,700,000f. (£108,000) to the Princess de Beauffremont, the lady whose Polish admirer attempted to poison her husband some time past with some bon-bons at a *bal masque*. A house worth ten lacs is a has-bone present from an old man to the mistress of his youth.

RECENT OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

DURING the last two and a half years (says the *Madras Mail*) there has been a perfect mania for cable-laying. Innumerable submarine Telegraph Companies have arisen and schemes of all kinds have been mooted. Of these we have only space at present to notice one or two of the most important. In 1866, an additional length of 160 miles was added to the Persian Gulf cable, making its total length upwards of 1,400 miles. In the same year were laid the Ceylon cable (35 miles long) and another England and Hanover cable, 240 miles in length. These cables are protected by an outer covering of an asphalt compound. In 1867 the Placentia Bay, Sydney cable—320 miles long—was laid, and in the two following years numerous wires were submerged, connecting all the neighbouring countries of the European continent with England, and England and Scotland with Ireland. Peterhead (Scotland) is connected with Egersund (Norway); and Orkney with Shetland; and the Island of Skye will ere long be connected with the Scottish mainland. There is cable communication between the English coast and Denmark, and between Denmark and Liban in Russia viâ Bomholm; and the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen has just completed its system by the laying of a cable (100 nautical miles long) between Grisselham in Sweden and Nystad in Russia. Thus, there is scarcely a sea of any importance which is not traversed by one or several cables, and scarcely a light-house or island in Europe that is not, or will not shortly be electrically joined to the neighbouring mainland.

The commercial consequence of all this enterprize is a mania for telegraphic investment, against the danger of which the *London Times* and other home papers, anticipating a re-action, have of late been strenuously warning capitalists. The fears of such a re-action occurring are not, we think, entirely groundless, as the immense competition must necessarily cause a reduction in prices which will ultimately lead to the employment of inferior material, and consequently to ruin, for, as we remarked in a recent article, the material in the matter of ocean cables must be absolutely perfect to ensure successful work. In a late number of the *Engineering*, the editor writing on this point says:—"There is still grave and heavy and good work for submarine telegraph to accomplish, and we devoutly hope, in the interests of civilization, that the day may be far distant when the progress of this good work shall be stagnated by a panic reaction caused by any ill-advised confidence on the part of capitalists in either hazardous or cheap-John engineering." In the meantime, the works go on apace, and it will be impossible for a year or two yet to decide which of the innumerable cables now being manufactured will successfully stand the tests of submersion and exposure to the perils to which they are liable.

The past year has been a particularly brilliant one in the annals of ocean telegraphy as having witnessed the laying of a rival to the two Anglo-American Atlantic cables. It was in 1868 that the idea of such a "cable between France and America was first entertained, and a company was at once started, the necessary capital raised, and the manufacture of the cable (entrusted to the English Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company) begun. The cable was laid between Brest and Boston viâ St. Pierre Island (south of Newfoundland) in a little more than a month, the expedition starting on the 21st June, and the cable being safely shored at Duxbury near Boston on the 23rd July 1869. Taking into account the great distance (3,500 miles) and the depth of the ocean along the route—in some places more than 2,500 fathoms—and considering that the speed of the Great Eastern was limited, for safety, to six knots an hour during the paying out, this must be considered very rapid work. We have already alluded to the great adaptability for cable-laying of the Great Eastern, and in this expedition she confirmed the good opinion she had gained in this respect, behaving admirably in a heavy gale which she encountered in mid-ocean, and during which a fault (the third) had been passed overboard. In picking up to discover this fault, the cable broke, but most fortunately on board the steamer, so that a splice was soon made, and very little delay occurred. That there is sufficient work for this cable is already proved by the statistics, although we understand that it could do more work than it has to do. We doubt not, however, that this complaint will be ere long unheard of, as we notice that during the second week of October last, messages to the value of £2,600 passed through the cable, against £890 in the first week of the same month.

Now that England and France have separate wires across the Atlantic, Prussia too is beginning to think that it is time Berlin should be in direct communication with New York, and the Prussian Government is accordingly about to lease one of the Anglo-American Company's wires for its own convenience, the English Company only reserving the right of using the wire when their own are interrupted. In connection with this wire a special line from Valentia to Berlin viâ London will be under German management. Then we are promised the British Indian Submarine Telegraph. The Great Eastern, containing the great portion of the Bombay Suez cable, is at present on her way to Bombay, where she is expected to arrive this week, having left England on the 6th November.

The Suez end of the cable will be placed in connection with the Malta and Alexandria line, and when the proposed cable from Falmouth to Malta viâ Gibraltar has been laid, as we hope it will soon be, there will be a most important line of submarine communication between England and India, broken only between Suez and Alexandria. A cable along the Suez Canal would complete the security of line wire from wilful interference, and we doubt not that this will soon be done. The incalculable benefits of such a line are self-evident.

We said that on her return to England the Great Eastern would find work ready for her. We referred to the British India Telegraph Extension cable from Ceylon to Singapore which is at present being manufactured, and will probably be ready for submersion by the time the Great Eastern reaches England. The laying of this cable will be an immense boon to the mercantile community of India, and we are sanguine that it will be succeeded by others, connecting Singapore and Rangoon with Madras and Calcutta. That there is not already a cable connection between the Indian and Burmese coasts, is surprising in these days of rapid improvement when all other civilized countries are increasing the number of wires, and facilitating telegraphic communication. When England and Scotland are joining every village of the least importance to the county towns and capitals, and every island of consequence to the mainland, when the North Sea and the Baltic lines are to be placed in connection with a proposed cable from the south east coast of Siberia to Shanghai and Hongkong viâ Japan; and when Australia is beginning to consider a private cable a necessity for itself, it is surprising that the Indian Government cannot provide a cable across the Bay of Bengal. Possibly such an audacious proposal would shock the economical rulers of this great country, who might solemnly point out in their short-sighted wisdom that the comparatively trifling expense which would be necessary could not be borne by a Government already labouring under deficit.

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For self & Co-Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th January 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.
THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Town Custom House, in accordance with the Notice given in the "Government Gazette" of the 24th November last, and in conformity with Sections 56 and 57 of Act VI of 1863, on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock Noon:—Artificial Flowers, Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Old Wearing Apparel, Chlorodyne, Iron Ware, Candles, Cardamums, Coarse Rice, Enamel, Perfumery, Cajoo Liquor, Tinto Wine in barrels, Brandy in ditto. Colored Globe Lamps, and miscellaneous articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the lots are knocked down, and the Goods must be cleared within (3) three days from the day of sale.
N. DANIELL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P. D.
Bombay, Custom House, 11th January 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and COMPANY, (Mess Agents) No. 25, Apollo Street.
M. J. & Co., most respectfully beg to announce the establishment (of their own) the AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY from the commencement of this year, and also the arrival of their own direct consignment of following Aerated Soda Waters, for which they humbly solicit the kind patronage of the public by their kindly giving them a fair and early trial:—
Best fresh Rasp Beer bottled by H. Stone, in Quarts and Pints.
Best Do. bottled by us, in Quarts and Pints.
Best Pale Sherry, Port Wine, Claret, Champagne of the most approved and best Brands.
Brandy Exshaw No. 1, other approved Brands, Chilliangworth's Sherry, bottled by us.
Fresh and best Flavouring Scented Tea in small boxes, 5½ lbs.
Best Æ ated Waters (Sodawater, Lemonade, Tonic Water, &c. and manufactured by us with great care and attention).
Fresh Trichinopoly Cheroot and Meerschaum Pipes.
Our New Price List or Catalogue of Mess and Domestic Stores (always kept in Stock by us, of fresh description) to be had on application, post free.
Agents for the Art Union, Glasgow. Prospectus to be had on application for 1869-70. A subscription of one Guinea, or Rs. 10-8, constitutes Membership for one year.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OPENING OF PART OF THE RAICHORE EXTENSION.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY the 1st February, the portion of the RAICHORE EXTENSION between Sholapore and Goolburga will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC.
On and after that date PASSENGERS and GOODS TRAFFIC will be booked between Goolburga, Gooloor, Doodkuta and Khurrabgaum and all Stations on the G. I. P. Railway. A Time Table of Trains will shortly be published.
Horses, Fares and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
For the convenience of the Public a Travellers' Bungalow is being erected by Government at Goolburga. If this should not be finished by the 1st February the Company will provide, at a small charge per day, temporary accommodation in Tents and the services of a Messman for Travellers until the completion of the Bungalow. HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th January 1870.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Liquidator's Final Report and Statement of Accounts.
By order of BIRBHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Liquidator.
Town Hall, Bombay, 10th January 1870.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL RETURN of CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL RETURN of CAPITAL, at the rate of Rs. 3-10 per Share, WILL BE PAYABLE at the Liquidator's Office of the Company, at the Town Hall, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of January 1870, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders who have paid the full Calls of Rs. 400 per Share.
Shareholders will be required to deliver up, at the Company's Office, their Letters of Allotment when applying for payment, and to sign the Receipt Book which is lying at the Office.
Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the First, Second, and Third Returns of Capital since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to do so at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidator may be advised.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Liquidator.
Town Hall, Bombay, 10th January 1870.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.
PRESCRIPTIONS.
Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.
MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.
Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.
PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.
PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.
Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.
THOMPSON & Co.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD
FRUIT MARKET, GRAND ENTRANCE,
JUST AT THE BASE OF THE CLOCK TOWER,
ESPLANADE.
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY & ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARES of GREAT VARIETY.
NEW AND EXCELLENT SUPPLY ALWAYS ON HAND.
Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea sets of various Patterns and Colours; Sets of Dust and Plain Glassware of assorted Patterns; Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, from 1 to 8 Lights, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and other Lamps of every description; best Electro-plated Ware, such as Rotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Dish Covers, Spoons and Forks of various Patterns in Mahogany Cases; Waiters of sizes; Tea and Coffee Sets; Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, with Cut Bottles; Table and Chamber Candlesticks; Ice Pitchers, &c., &c., &c.; Sets of Table Cutlery by Mappin and Rogers, Best Mahogany Toilet Glasses of sizes, assorted Mustard Boxes; German silver single Horse Harness; Birds' and Parrots' Cages; Railway Wrappers; Velvet, Brussels, and Hemp Carpets; Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.
KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford Fruit Market.

PERFUMERY, SCENT, &c.
Imposed Seidlitz Powders, Violet Powder Puff, Scented assorted Hair-Oil, superior Golden Oil, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Brandy Bitters, Orange Bitters, superior Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Pomatum, Cockle's Pills, Holloway's Pills, Holloway's Ointment, Improved Milk of Roses for the Skin, superior Cold Cream, superior old Brown and White Windsor Soap and scented Bar Soaps, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Ginger, Jamaica Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Pain Killer, Epsom Salts, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Worm Tablet, Bon-Bons for children.
All Scents in great variety and of superior quality.
KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford Fruit Market.

OILMAN-STORE MART.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a fresh and large Stock of OILMAN-STORE and PRESERVED PROVISIONS; the particulars are as follows:—
SUNDRY ARTICLES.
Crystallized Fruits, Muscatel Raisins, Normandy Pippins, Orange, Lemon, and Mixed Peel, Plum Pudding Cossaques, or Cracker Bon-Bons, Finest Isinglass, French Truffles, Table Salt, Carraway Seed, Honey in bottle, French Plums, Candles, Sardine Knives, Dried Herbs, French Paté de Foie Gras, Truffles, Dried Ox Tongues, Chocolate and Cocoa Milk, &c., &c., &c.
SOUP.—Hare